From Asia we had last week the Russian report of a great but unsuccessful attack of Shamyl on the Russians, and Prince Tshawtshawadahe reported a great victory, the Russian loss being ten Cossacks hilled, while the Circassians left on the first day 486 corpses in the streets of the Caucascian village of Shilly. To-day we have received the Turkish report. According to the Constantinople news Shamyl has made a successful razzia into the Russian territory, carried away the wife and the sister of Prince Orbelian, and spread terror all over the country. A panic prevailed at Tiflis.

Again we have a Russian report about a battle at Kars, and of course a defeat of the Turks; and as a collision was really expected at the time the post left Erzerum. I do no not doubt the fact of a battle fought at Kars. It may likewise be true that the Turks have been worsted, but depend on it that the details, the number of the cannons captured and of the prisoners taken, are greatly exaggerated. In a few days we shall get the Turkish bulletin. Forty five thousand Anglo-French have at last embarked from Varoa, under the communand of Gen. Canrobert and Gen. Brown; an equal number is to follow them under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, while the division of Prince Napoleon, together with a \* strong Turkish corps, is to advance from the Dauube to Bessarabia, under the command of Gen. Bosquet. Their principal aim is to expel the Russians from Galatch, Braila and Ismail, and to reach Odessa by land. I doubt that they will be able to achieve so great a task.

As to Spain the revolution is advancing. Orcose, or as he is called the Marquis of Albaide, controls the government of Espartero, by means of the Union Club. The Moderados do not believe in a speedy reaction, and are beginning to emigrate to France.

Mr. Dudley Mann, the Assistant Secretary of State, has suddenly made his appearance here at London, on his way to Paris and Madrid. He came over only for his private affairs, as he tells his friends; of course, he has no mission whatever to Europe, but still the American Embassadors do not like his arrival, and think that Mr. Marcy is anxious to make political capital for the next Presidential campaign, and that it is the mission of Mr. Mann to look around and to take out of the hands of the Embassaders all those negotiations which are likely to prove successful, and to transfer them to Washington, where all the success is put down to the credit of the Secretary of State-as for instance in the negotiation of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Still, Mr. Mann will be greatly mistaken if he believes that his former popularity among the Liberals and Revolutionists of Europe can now assist him in his arduous task. His former friends are all disgusted with President Pierce and his Administration. They have had enough of third-rate politicians, who try to pass themselves off for first-rate statesmen, and they are sorry that Dudiev Mann has been caught by an office in Washington, and has given up his noble aspirations for a petty salary. The Liberals and Revolutionists of Europe do not trust him, and surely will not be auxious to reveal their plans to the Assistant Secretary. I do not think that he is over well satisfied with the cold manner in which he has been received at London.

The superseding of George Sanders by that old place-hunter, Campbell of Ala., has been much regretted by all the Republicans of Europe; still, what could be expected from Gen. Pierce ! It is an old saying that great services make implacable enemies. Had George Sanders not run down the Casses and Mrs. Lynn Boyds, and a dozen more Democratic candidates. Gen. Pierce never would have entered the White House: reason enough to make him the sincere enemy of Saudere. Still, when the late American Consul at London leaves Europe, he will be accompanied by the good wishes and grateful sentiments of thousands of exiles to whom'he has rendered many an important service and the Americans may feel proud that among the score of miserable politicians whom the Presidents of the United States send over as embassadors and diplomatic agents, in order to fill the republicans of Europe with disgust at their meanness and would-be aristocratic behavior, while even those who form an exception scarcely show any sympathy for European liberty. there has at least been one who represented the true republicans of America, and has won the affections of the chiefs of Continental freedom. Of course such a man was soon superseded, for how could President Pierce, how could the present American Senate, allow a true republican to be their representative at the port of London! A placeman, who comes over with no other view than to pocket \$15,000 a year, represents the present Administration and the present majority of the Sepate much better than Mr. Sanders did. who felt it a duty to spend his official income in maintaining his official position. A. P. C.

PROSPECTS AND PUBLIC FEELING IN GERMANY.

From Our Own Corn VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854. How is Monsieur Poliquac ! naked Prince Met-ternich of the French Minister at the Court of Vienna a short time before the July revolution, He is very tranquit, responded the latter. Ah, replied the keen Austrian Minister, I should be a little more so if he were a little less. The same has been true of the German and western powers, and especially of the German powers in relation to each other since the origin of the Oriental question. The force of circumstances early drew France and England into an intimate alliance, but otherwise mutual jealousy and distrust have been the mainspring to action. While the Turks were the mainspring to action. making astonishing preparations along the Danube even England and France could not believe in the outbreak of a European contest. What! war af War in this age ter forty years of peace? War in this a steam, and telegraphs, and three per cents. inevitable event came in the course of a few months, and when the western powers were firmly united against Russia, a strong appeal was made to the States of Germany to assist in the conflict with the northern power. Russia, who claims to with the northern power. Russia, who claims to be the defender of the Protestant faith on the Continent, and the home of an intelligent and patrioti people, was the first to respond in favor of the West. At that early phase of the Oriental ques-

proaches against the western powers in Vienna. Shall we embrace the policy of Klapka, Kossuth and Mazzini! Did not Palmerston plot and intrigue against us in '48 while pretending to be our friend! Was not the back of our brave Haynau beaten by the workmen of London distillery? Are we to abandon the Russians who saved us from destruction in 1848, and form an alliance with the enemies of the House of Hapsburg? It cannot be, was the language of the Government and a great majority of the subjects, long after the Russians had crossed the Pruth. In the mean time, the position of Prussians Pruth. In the mean time, the position of Prussin and the damage resulting to Austria from the oc-cupation of the Principalities, raised up crowds of enemies against the Emperor of Russia. Russian influence lost here what it scon after gained at Berlin. Prussia became the leader of the Bamberg faction. The policy of Austria gravitated toward that of France and England, the position of the two great German Powers became exactly reversed, and at the present moment we have before us the prospect of an alliance of Austria with the western powers, while a combination of Prus-sia with Russia exists among the probabilities. It must be remembered that there are many cie-ments at work in the present conflict, especially with reference to Germany. The Crown of the old Germanic Empire is the prize for which Fran-cia Joseph and Frederick William are contending. The smaller Stater, straid of being absorbed, naturally accept the leadership of Prussia so as to present a powerful front to Austria.

Next to nothing has been done in the way of negotiation since the rejection of the last Russian posals. The Vienna Conference met on the oth inst, but the result of their deliberations has ot been made public. The Austrian Ultimatum, not been made public. which was drawn up a few bours before the an-nouncement of the evacuation of the Principali-ties, has not been sent to St. Petersburg. I will not occupy precious space with vague conjectures upon political affairs. The newements of the Government are clothed with almost Egyptian darkness. The London Times pays \$10,000 per year for its Vienna correspondence. Yet it is a standing rule with all Germon politicians, espec-tlly with these acquainted with the course events, to reverse the statements made in the Thunderer respecting Austrian affairs, in order to arrive near the truth.

According to announcement the Austrian troops will enter Wallachia during the present week though not for the purpose of driving out the Rus the line of the Sereth. The Turks are pursuing them closely. Field Marshal Hess is with the army on the Wallachian frontier. The Emperor and Empress are spending a week at Ischi, leaving the Archduke Ferdinand Max to entertain Don Pedro. King of Portugal, who has been in Vienna several

Referring again to the expected march of the ustians into Wallachia, it is a matter of more importance than might appear at the first view. In the first place it is in direct opposition to an old treaty between Russia and the Porte. The position of the Austrian troops compelled the Russians to withdraw beyond the Screth. This new movement may induce them to recross the Pruth; but I am unable to say that there is no secret under standing between the two powers. The idea of placing the Principalities under the protection of the Austrian Government; in fine, of extending Austrian dominion to the mouth of the Danube, is inmensely popular with us in Vienna. A gladee at the map will show the advantage of the same to the Empire. It is only along the Danube that she can hope to extend her dominion and influence with any prospect of ultimate success. The teachings of history show that she is more likely to gain by working eastward than by a foolish at-tempt to thrust her extremity farther into the Italian boot. Formerly the Hungarians prevented an enlargement of Austrian dominion, along the lower Danube; now, the House of Hapsburg not hope to counteract French influence in Italy, She must look along the great river which waters her dominions. The Huns marched along its banks and through its valley flowed the waves of the Magyar and Mongolian immigrations. At a later date the black hosts of the Osmanlis poured through the same and were scattered before the walls of Vienna, while the Cruzaders chose it as the great highway to the Orient. I was correct in stating in my last com-munication that the Russians were in no haste to give up Moldavia. But few of their troops have etually re-crossed the Pruth, although there has been much marching, counter-marching and changing of positions. The Russian forces at Gachanging of positions. The Russian forces at Ga-lateb, Reni, Braila and Ismail have, on the con-trary, been strengthened by fresh reenforcements. A strong Turkish force is passing through the Dobrodia in order to operate in Bessarabia. They will be assisted by a division of the com-bined fleets as well as by strong detachments pushed eastward from Rustchuk and Bucharest. There premises to be much hard fighting in those regions. Iskender Bey, with his Bashi-Bozouks, has been reconnoitering the Russians and engaging almost daily in severe skirmishes. At the latest date he had sent back 1,500 Russian prisoners to Bucharest. On the 13th he was near Buseo, the headquarters of Prince Gorchakoff. A few days

previous the Russian headquarters were at Fok-shani, but were again removed to Buseo. Rus-The few Turkish prisoners have been carried into Bessarabia. Eight unfortunate Poles had been re-captured and sent back to await a terrible punishment. A large force has numistakably been sent to operate against the rear of the retreating On the 11th inst. Alif Pasha has pressed forward from Bucharest as far as the Villages of Moldoreni and Usitsheni. The Turkish troops have everywhere been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Deputation after deputation from both the people and ciergy have waited upon Omer Pasha at Rustchuk. On the 14th services were held in the Metropolitan Church at Bucharest, in gratitude for the re-establishment of Turkish authority in Wallachia A deputation of Boyards waited upon Omer Pashs with a protest against the return of Prin-bey in the character of Hospodar. The Ser plied that the reinstation or removal of the Prince would depend upon the decision of the Sultan. The line of telegraph will doubtless soon be extended from Hermanustadt to Bucharest. An Austrian Commissioner was to leave Orsova on the 18th for the headquarters of Omer Pasha. It is tated that a Turkish manifesto will soon be pub lished in the Principalities annulling the treaties of 1779, 1792 and 1812, whereby Russia claimed of 17.9, 17.92 and 1812, whereby Russia claimed the protectorate over a large part of the Sultan's subjects. The Herzogowina is about to be incorporated into Bosnia. The inhabitants of the Criporated into Bosnia. The inhabitants of the Cri-mea have been forbidden to leave the peninsula, but are allowed to retire from the coast districts Extensive preparations were being made at Se-vastopol to receive the French and English. Large redoubts were in process of construction between

n invention of the philo-Russian writers for the German press. The fact that Aland Island and Bomarsund, with 2,000 prisoners and 100 cannon, have been taken by the allied forces in the Baltic, will facilitate operations against Sevastopol. I should have mentioned above that Haiim Paska has been in Bucharest several days with 8,000 Turkish troops. The negotiations at Constantinople between the Porte and the embassadors of Shamyl relative to the independence of the Circassian tribes. have not yet been completed. The mountaineers show considerable political tact as well as great military skill in their own way. Shamyl is willtion we were compelled to listen to severe re- ing to operate against the Russians with a force

redoubts were in process of construction between the different forts, and vessels sunk in the harbor,

and also in the adjacent roads, in order to render their navigation difficult. The expedition to the

Crimea sailed several days ago from Varna, but up to the present moment we have received no ac-

count of its movements. The report that it had been given up in consequence of the ravages of the cholera in the English and French camps, was in-tended to mislead the Russians. The allied troops have, in fact, been condemned to fatal inactivity, and an expedition of the above character will con-

duce to their security against the plague. At the latest date there were but few cases of cholera at

Constantinople, and hence we must regard the announcement of 14,000 French troops as hers du

combat from the above disease and otherwise, as

of 30,000 men in case Turkey and the western cassia, and conclude with him an defensive alliance. They will not consent to be The Russan journals come a Turkish province. speak of a recent defeat of the Cheassians, at which so many of the mountaineers perished that even the hangers on of the Russian mmp had an ear, lead, or extremity as trophics. While the brave Turkish soldiers are serving

the good cause shocless, hungry, and without pay there seems to be no limit to the envaragance of Pudishah and the Pashas at Constantinople. The presents to be squandered at tie ma the Sultan's daughter with the sen of Pasha will amount to two or three sillion dollars. The Sultana Fatima is but 13 years of age.

There is great disquiet in Montesegro. A few

There is great disquiet in Montenegro. A few days ago a fremendous uproar was made by the Prince, who on his return from be chase to his little capital of five and twenty houses found a manifesto of the late insurgents justed upon his back. How it came there no one could discover, but the young Prince exhausted, in his curses and maledections, the entire Greek enendar. He is most unpopular among his 100,000 subjects, and the recent disturbances will doubtess load to a forther effusion of blood. The recent passes from further effusion of blood. The recent nows from the United States relative to our position toward Cuba, and the Greytown affair, has created great apprehensions in Germany.

THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND. The English papers by this arrival are full of glori-fication over the capture of Bomarsund. They say that " a more gallant and brillian: operation has se-'dem occurred." The follo ying are the facts of the

The first disembarkation of French troops took

place on the morning of Aug. 8, at a landing place,

elected by the General and Admirat in a bay about three miles in width, situated to the seath-west of the Russian forts, and at a distance of 2,500 yards from the westerment fort, called Fort Tree. No efficient resistance could be offered by the Russian garrison to the landing of so strong a force, exvered by such an imposing strength of ships. From the dary kept by an imposing strength of snips. From the cary supersys-officer we are informed that at 9 o close on the even-ing of the 7th the whole fleet stretched across the meach of the Bay of Bomarsund and brought their force to cover the west shore on which the landing was to take place. Soon after 9 o clock a signal was made to the whole fleet to get out beats. At 10] o clock the Termagnat, British steamer, crept si-baths under the headland of the western promotion for o'clock the Termsgant, British stemmer, crept silently order the hessiland of the western promont by
and brought up within two hundred yards of the
shore, but protected by the promontary from shore
fire. At succeeding intervals of a quarter of su hear
the steamers Stremboll and Sphynz likewise crapt in
and took up a similar position. At 1 o'clock on the
morning of the 8th the Russians commenced firing
from three heavy puns in the earthwork battery on
such bonts as passed within range. 3 o'clock,
morning, the Edinburgh, British steamer, to sing
heats, rounded the promontory, followed by the
French line-of-battle-ship Duperre, towing pontoonhouts containing field guns and horse. Edinburgh
threw shells into the woods to dislodge rifeemed,
d'clock, morning, Phlegethou (French and Amphion (English) steamed through an intricate passage
and morred west of the earthwork battery, where
none of its guns could be brought to bear against
them. From this safe position they threw shell "with
beautiful procision" for half an hour, and then sent
three boats to spike the guns. On landing, "waving
"the French and English flags," they found the Russians had saved them the trouble by blowing up the
battery. 5 o clock A. M. of the 8th, the Stromboli
was sent to clear the bush of rifeemen, ou which the
first round tower and the main fort had an opportunity of threwing shell at the Amphion and Phiegethon,
causing the latter to move her berth. In the meantime Napier, in the Bulldog, came up, and assisted the Stromboli to engage the round tower,
while the troops were being rapidly landed on
another part of the beach. By 8 o'clock 11,000 troops
had been safely landed, formed, and marhed through
a pine forest to a 'tillage on the hights, about two
miles distant from the fortress. Il e'clock the
Bulldog, with Sir Charles Napier on board. Jan
eground, within range of the forts. Although the
Admiral's flag was flying at the fore, the Russians
did not fire upon it, which was considered rather
"incomprehensible," and at 6 o'cloc ently under the headland of the western prom-ind brought up within two hundred yards

ing the remainder of the 8th, the small craft were employed in carrying provision, amunition, &c., from the ships to the shore; the Amphion moored in front of the disabled battery to prevent the Russians from repairing it; and Sir Charles Napier finished the day's work by dining with Gen. Baraguay d Hilliers.

August 9, the French, with their usual foresight, appropriated all the horses and draught cattle of the peasantry, in order to transport boggage, &c., to be adquarters; and foraging parties were sent to bring in everything satable that could be obtained either with or without money. The main body of the army rested on the pretty village of Skarpans, built on an eminence, four miles inland, and 11 miles distant from the enemy's first lower. Between the village and the tower extended a narrow valley, with a long sheet of the enemy's first lower. Between the village and the tower extended a narrow valley, with a long sheet of water, and beyond there rose an extended ridge of rocks and high land to the hight of 200 feet, under shelter of which the advanced body were encamped, consisting of 600 English marines, 600 French marines, and the 12th Battallion of the Chasseaurs de Vincenes. At 2 o clock P. M., Gen. Baragnay d'Hdilier, inspected the encampengut, and was cordially liers inspected the encampment, and was cordially received. He is described as a noble-looking old man, anding firm and erect, although 74 years of age, minu hand, which he lost in the French war against Rua hand, which he lost in the French war against Russian 1812. By evening of the 9th a bake-house and a slaughter house were established—the Vivandieres had opened their tents, and the whole economy of camp life was in active operation. On the shore a pier was built and cranes erected for the purpose of landing the heavy guss.

August the 19th was chiefly signalized by the British stewer Penslove going and processing the process of the pr

August the 10th was chiefly signalized by the British steamer Penelope going ashore just within range of the long fort, which kept up a steady fire upon her for two hours and a half. Their fire was good, twenty-one shots having struck her in hall or rigging, out of the total number of 121 fired. During this affair the Edinburgh and Valorous, from their previous safe position, continued to throw shell from ten-inch guns into the fort. By evening 800 men from the ships had succeeded in landing six siege guns.

August 11.—Four hundred sailors harnessed themselves to the six 32-pounders, and, with a band at

Angust 11.—Four hundred sailors harnessed themselves to the six 32-pounders, and, with a band at their head, marched to the advanced camp, the Russians fring from the round tower whenever they caught a glimpse of the procession. Desultory firing continued all day; shells set fire to "a very picturities willing," and barned it to the ground. Men empleyed all day in filling sand bags and making gabious. Napier says in his dispatch:

"There were many instances in last war of guns being placed in extraordinary positions; but I do not believe that in any one case such difficulties were overcome as in the present instance."

To-day a Russian, in the garb of a priest, attempted to convey a lady out of the fort. The letter writer congratulates himself that the priest was fired at, and either killed or wounded, for he fell down in the carriage, and the horse galloped back through the galeway of the fortress.

carringe, and the horse galleped back through the gateway of the fortress.

August 12.—Some blockheads of British fired on the French relief picket, mistaking them for Rassians: two were killed and five wounded. Two English sallers, killed on board the Penelope, were buried by torchight beneath a pine, on the bark of which their companions carved the words. Woodman, spare their companions carved the words, woodman, spare that tree! During the whole day, the artillery of the Chascurs were filling shells and building battery. Had 360 or 400 shells ready by evening.

August 13.—At 4 in the morning, the Russians in the first round fort commanced firing on the French.

the French had now three mortars and three brass field neess in battery, the latter in point black range, and other half an hour's practice they found the range of he shells, and commenced bombardment in carnesi. They kept up a fremendous cannonade for some weive hours, their shells bursting in the embrasares tweive hours, their shells bursting in the embrasures and ever the roof, and their shot destroying the facings of the embrasures at levery round. By 4 P. M. they had silenced three of the tower's guns, and a flag of truce was hung out from a port-hole. Gen. Barsquay d'Hillers rode to inquire what they wanted. The reply was "two hours to bury the "dead." D'Hillers gave them one hour, which the besieged not only used for burial purposes, but also to bring up re-inforcements from the fort below, and to obtain a further supply of ammunition. Firing hears again with resimbled from Millers and the second secon to bring an reinforcements from the fort below, and to obtain a further supply of ammunition. Firing began again with resolubled fury. Then the Rossians executed a beautiful operation, the artillerymen in the second or inner fort brought their guns to be ar, and threw shells completely over the besteged tower that I because in the resolution. tower into the French camp. The French, however, had the advantage, in a great degree owing to the as-

The English batteries, erected behind a Ang. 13.—The English batteries, creeted behind a co-cond tower, and kept up a rapid discharge of shot and shell. From the sea the ships of the line Edinburgh. Ajes, Amphon, Heria, Vajorons, Balldog, Driver, Arregant, and some smaller versels, with the French ships Asmodee, Phlegethon and Darien, joined in the bembardment. A tensited, sun was brought ships Arregen, an some smare very large property of the bembardment. A ten-inch gun was brought ashare and mounted on the remains of the earthwork. The Russian shells had at fire to the first fort, (just captured) and at light to the first fort, (just captured) and still a mass of blackmed rain. At mean all the ships directed with dags and fired a royal salute in honor of the folk of St. Napoleon, the ships engaged paid the salute with shotted guns against the memy. At 1 P. M. it was seen that the tower was becoming slattered, but the ships did not cease firing until o'clock, by which time the tower could only keep up a dropping fire. At o o clock the besieged hung out a dieg of truce, which the besiegers seem to have discrepteded, for the account says: "Whereapan our markets and markets could walked up and look all prisoners —numbering only 115 men and three officers. It is true that when the Ray offered there was a practicable breach in the walls. The English lost one of their best engineers, the Hon. C. Wrowssley, At midnight the prisoners were marched to the shore, the markets and markets are marked to the shore, and markets are coloned in the Russian army, ex-At midnight the prisoners were matched to the shor the commandant, a colonel in the Russian army, e

At midnight the prisoners were marcher in the commandent, a colonel in the Russian army, exclaiming bitterly as he passed the ruins of the walls he had so bravely defended. "On England Eag-"lane! we did not expect this from you!"

Asgust 16.—The ships commenced to shell the main body of the fort, now much weakened as well by the great amount of ammunition expended and shot received, as by the full of the two towers by which it was partly commanded. The earthwork, with its tenical guns and the Chasseurs mortars, kept up fir from an early bour of the morning. The former did so much damage to the hesieged that they directed their whole fire upon it. Napier seeing its danger, son the ships Edinburgh. Ajax, Arrogant, Amphion, Valerous, Sphynx and Driver, all carrying ten-inch guns, to give the fort simultaneously a "shot and guns, to give the fort simultaneously a "shot and Valorous, Spirux and Driver, all carrying for their gues, to give the fort simultaneously a "shot and "shell every five minutes." This order was so well carried out that the garrison was soon compelled to harg out a flag of truce. Capt Hall of the Bulldor, was sent on shore, and with Admiral Persival's Aide decamp, and two of General Baraguay d Hillier's staff, formed a deputation to negotiate with the beseignd. The garrison, admitting the uselessness of further resistance, agreed to lay down their arms and march out. We are not informed as to the precise terms of fired to the prisoners, nor have we say reliable actived to the prisoners, nor have we say reliable activities. out. We are not informed as to the precise terms offered to the prisoners, nor have we any reliable accout of the loss of life. One thousand of the prisoners
were to be embarked on board the French ships Cleopatre and Syrene to be taken to Brest—the remaining
900 are to be sent in English steamers to the Downs,
there to await the orders of the British Admirally.
The fortress is very badly damaged. The list of captured arms and stores is not yet published. Sir Charles
Napier in a dispatch to his Government says. "The
"fail of this fortress will be followed by the submis"sion of the Garden of Islands."
The above accounts show incontrovertibly that

"sion of the Garden of Islands." The above accounts show incontrovertibly that the silied force was very much larger than the Russian—the former numbering 11,000 land forces and 15 ships of war, the latter certainly under 3,000. The Russians, both officers and private men, fought with distinguished bravery and skills. The colonel-counts are the force referred to received two hayoner wounds. The commandant in chief was Col. Bedisco, the dark of Cone Radio Millian Ministra at Wash. other of he late Count Bodisco, Minister at Wash

brother of the late Count Bodisco, Minister at Washington

Our latest accounts from Bomarsand are via
Hamburg, to Aug. 21. Several British line-of-battle
(steem)-hips and frigates, with some French ships of
the same class had sailed in a southeasterly direction,
as if geing to Hango or Swesborg. There was a rumor that the remains of the Bomarsand fortifications
will be blown up and abandoned, but this seems very
unlikely. There was another rumor to the effect that
the allied flect will winter at Stockholm. Thanksgiving had been offered up by the victors, in all the
churches of the islands, not forgetting to pray for
Victoria and Napoleon.

Immediately after the surrender of Bemarsand
Gen. Barag way d'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Grey,

Immediately after the surrender of Bornarsund Gen. Barra uny d'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Geey. Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it was supposed, of arging Sweden to declare for the western powers. On the 1st Mr. Magennis, the British Minister at Stockholm, had an interview with the King of Sweden.

ENTRY OF THE AUSTRIANS INTO WAL-LACHIA.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following announcement:

nouncement:

"VIENNA, Aug. 22—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23d. Two brigades have marched from Hermannetadt, and another from Kronstandt. Bucharest, Krajova and Lesser Wallachia, will be occupied. The advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th September. Three brigades of the army of Count Coronin are preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia."

Count Coronini is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation.

of Occupation.

There is no truth in the report that the Russians refused to retire from the Principalities, and that Frince Gorchakoff had communicated that determination to the Austrian Cabinet, after receipt of a new dispatch from St. Petersburg in contradiction to the note of the sth. No such dispatch had been received by Gorchakoff, consequently none was sent to Vien-us. Matters, therefore, remain precisely as they

were in that respect.

It is stated by Vienna correspondence that a circular has been forwarded by the Austrian Government to its foreign diplomatic agents, of which the following is the substance: After alluding to the propositions made by Russia on the 29th of Jane, and by France on the 22d of July, the Austrian Minister observes that although the pesition of Austria is considerably changed by the evacuation of the Principalities, the wer continues between Russia on the one side, and England, France and the Porte on the other. Secondly, that all treaties between Russia and the Porte have been abrogated by the present war, and have not regained validity by the evacuation of the Principalities. The Austrian Government, in principle, approves the conditions of peace proposed the Principalities. The Austrian Government, in principle approves the conditions of peace proposed by the western powers, and conditionally agrees to them. The Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20 is, in spirit, in accord with the stipulations in question, though not exactly in word. A hope is expressed that the Court of Berlin will not be of another opinion, but should such unfortunately be the case, it will lead to no change in the foreign policy of Austria. For the present Austria will maintain an armed neutrality.

Austria has just proclaimed the Gulf of Cattaro, Austria has just proclaimed the Gulf of Cattaro, with its bays and anchoring grounds, a war port. No foreign vessel of war will be permitted to enter, and if any single ship-of-war is driven in by stress of weather, it must leave within seven days. Austria has now three war ports in the Adriatic, namely, Pola, Lissa and Cattaro.

The Austrian loan has been all taken.

FROM THE DANUBE.

FROM THE DANUBE.

According to Austrian advices (requiring confirmation) 45,000 French and English had, to the 13th, embarked at Varns. If so, they had again disembarked, for the expedition against the Crimea is certainly postponed—temporarily it is said.

The Turks are concentrating a considerable force on the Jalomitra, but the Austrians having at length entered the Principalities, it is not likely any battle of importance will be fought. Bucharest is now garrisoned by 8,000 Turkish troops. Mr. Colquboun, the British Consul, has resumed his functions at Bucharest. Omer Pasha had issued a proclamation stating that an Austrian force would enter the Principalities between the 18th and 25th of August. The Russians still temain on the Sereth and Pruth line. A few regiments have recrossed the Pruth, as have all the sick and wounded. On the 6th the great-sperre or mutual closing of the frontier began between Austria and Russia.

RAZZIA BY THE CIRCASSIANS IN ASIA. From Odeses, August 15, it is stated that a band of Cancasian mountaineers, commanded by a son of Shamyl, made a razzia into the province of Tidis. They sacked several places, put some persons to death, and cerried off a Russian General's wife and her sister, the Princess Orbelian. The news had

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN ASIA.

caused a panie at Titlis

There is reason to believe that the Turkish army i Asia has teet with a decisive defeat. A Vienus dispatch states, but without date, that Gen. Bebutoff had attached and signally routed the main body o the lurks under the walls of Kars. The Russians say they killed 3,000 Turks, took 2,000 prisoners, in-

"I have the hearer to inform your Excellency that the enemy was completely heaten the 17th (28th) of this menth on the hights of Tshirghy, by the troops of the Erivan detachment confided to me.

"On the 16th (28th) I set out from the village of Igdyr with five battelions of infantry, four gains, eight lighter gains, seven somins of Don C. seachs, six setnies of the 4th Mussulman regiment, the milita of Bek, and one somin of Karis (making in all sixten somies of irregular horse.) I took the road from Orgoff to Bayazio, commencing our march at eight in the evening in order to conceal my mayoment, and occupy quite early next morning the defile on the creat of the mountain range before the senemy world. But it ranged all night, the toad was cut up. eight in the evening in order to concell my mavement, and occupy quite early next morning the defle
on the creat of the mountain range before the energy
could. But it raised all night, the toad was cut up,
and the mountain slope became very difficult to
climb. I did not reach the spot before meen with all
my cavalry, four battalions and eight pieces. The
enemy, merly 12,000 strong in infantry and cavalry,
had already taken up there a strong position. Across
the defile he had placed four guns five battalions of
infantry, and behind them nearly 5,000 heres: the
neighboring hights were also occupied by infantry.
I gave the troopseus hour strest, and with the four
battalions, without waiting for the light and the four
pieces delayed by the bad state of the roads, I made
up my mind to aitack the Turks on account of their
receiving reenforcements incessantity; also became
they had opened fire with their four pieces, and were
beginning to turn our flunks along the hights. They
here, sheltered by the rocks, kept up a well directed
fire of musketry upon us and did us much harm.
I opened fire with my eight guns, sending
them on as close as possible for grape to act
against the enemy's center: I placed the infantry
on either side of the battery, in two lines, with the
cavalry in the rear, in order that it might charge
simultaneously through the opening and the flanks
the moment the infantry should vield. After keeping up a well-direct-of-fire of a rillery and musketry
for a short time, I is don't roops to attack the enemy
in the deflies, under his cross and concentrated fire,
my object being to overwhelm his center, and cut off the mement the infantry should yield. After keeping up a well-direct of fire of artillery and musicity for a short time. I led our troops to attack the eneaty in the defiles, under his cross and concentrated fire, my object being to overwhelm his center, and cut of the retreat of these of his troops who occupied the decivities of the hills. This movement was crowned with complete success. The eneaty was simultaneously attacked by the infantry and charged by the cavalry with the lance. His center was over-thrown and put to flight; the four guns were taken, and his soldiers on the hights were cut off. Having sent the cavalry in pursuit of the brisken and flying cuter. I sent the infantry in columns on the hights to attack the Turks to be found there. The latter planted themselves behind some rocks, from which it was necessary to dislodge them with the bayonet. The greater part of them were killed on the spot; a few only were made prisoners, but not a man of them escaped. The cavalry pursued the runaways as far as Karaboulskh, and only stopped from the extreme failing of the horses.

"The trophies of this victory have been: 4 guns, 3 powder wagors with their teams, 10 diags, 3 pomnons, 570 prisoners, some arms and drums; more than 2,000 dead on the field, munitions, clothes and accourte ments, which were strewed all along the way of their dight. Two camps with everything inside were abandoned by the Turks at Karaboulakh and Arzap, and taken possession of by the Cossacks. Ali Pashs, chief of the hashi-bozcuixs, was among the slan;

and taken possession of by the Cossacks. Ali Pashs, chief of the bashi-bozouks, was among the slain: Selin Pashs, the Commander-in-Chief, had fled with the commander-in-Chief, had fled with

"On our side we have had, in the infantry and the Cossack regiment, I subattern and 50 privates, killed, 10 subatterns and 227 privates wounded; one superior efficer (Lieutensmt-Colonel Sacken,) 4 subatterns, and 35 privates hurt by contusions. The militia had about 70 killed and wounded; but we have as yet no positive report respecting these last. I myself was slightly wounded in the leg with a shot at the commencement of the setton.

wounded in the leg with a shot at the commencement of the action.

"In the merning of July 18, (30th) a deputation from Bayazid and the surrounding villages came in to after the submission of the inhabitants, announcing that the Turks had abandoned the town, and indeed the whole district. I sent a detachment under Col. Krestchatitsky to occupy that town, and am about to proceed thither in person."

THE LATEST. Gen. Klapka will return to Switzerland, as the Turk-

ish Government refuses to give him a command.

The Peris Presse contains the following announcement from Constantinople, under the date of the 14th

Sixty thousand men have embarked for Sevas-CONSTANTISOPLE, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

On the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, a great fire broke out at Varna. One hundred and eighty houses were totally destroyed, with a great quantity of provisions belonging to the French army. All the English and French transports had left for the Black Sea, with pontoons and other materials of

Ten thousand Turkish troops have embarked for the same destination, which is at present unknown. We have accounts from Constantinople to the 15th inst., and from Varna to the 13th.

The fire which broke out on the 10th just, is sunposed to have been the work of incendiaries, and several Greeks have been arrested on suspicion.

Many houses were destroyed, as well as some military stores and magazines.

The cholera was on the decline; but the first battalion of Rifles, the 20th regiment, and the 63d regiment, all of which are in the Be phorus, have lost m

Great preparations were in progress in Constantinonle and Vains for the embarkation of troops. The expedition was to sail on the 20th.

The Bay of Varna was filled with vessels of all sorts to the number of 500, and a large fleet of transports

had been assembled at Baltshik. Numerous flat bottomed boats, for the landing of troops and heavy guns, has arrived at both places.

Officers from nearly every regiment in the service have gone heme invalided The cholers is raging at Adrianope. The French

forces intended for that city have been ordered to return to Gallipoli. Forty thousand Russian troops are said to be en-

camped round Sevastopol.

THE VERY LATEST. By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. J LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854. THE OCCUPATION OF ALAND.

the pending negotiations for the occupation of Aland by Sweden, with 20,000 Swedish troops, should ful, the fortifications of Bomarsund are to blown up before the 1st of Sentember DANTZIC, Aug. 25.-The Vulture left the allied

fleets at Ledeund on the 22d. The troops would probably be re-embarked.

HAMBURG, Aug 25.—A strong division of the fleets has left Ledsund, to act in the Gulf of Finland. The forts of Aland will be destroyed.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.-Prince Gorchakoff is said to have received intimation from St. Petersburg that no direct answer will be given to the last propositions forwarded by Austria, but she will be asked what her intentions are. The armaments here are on a greater scale than ever. Two Russian agents, who set Varna on fire, have been arrested.

BERLIN, Friday.-The French troops at Bomarsund suffer extremely from cholera and will probably embark again immediately. It is expected that the fortress will be blown up and abandoned. Several vessels have sailed for Hango. \_ Troubles are apprehended in Denmark.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—General Medel has been sent

by the King to the camp at Boulogne.

THE WHITE SEA.

H. M. S. "Barsk," July 29-A private communication says: "We have had a slight skirmis's at Archangel, and destroyed three other places: first, Savlovetski Menastery; second the Tower of Kio, in Onega Bay: thirdly, a large town on Powenlathly River. We sail to-morrow morning, in company with the Eurydice, but to where it was not known. All well on board.

ARREST OF TWO JOURNALISTS. The especial military correspondent of The Morning Chronicle, who was disputched to the Tarkish army upon the outbreak of hostilities on the Danube officer in Her Majesty avervice may inforce when

sistance of their riflement, who from the surrounding rocks poured deadly showers of bullets through the embrasines and killed many artillers are at their guns. At 8 o'clock, a second day of trune was hand on the form all work excepting buried of the following is the dead, foundational the provinces truce from all work excepting buried of the following is the detailed account of this which the French this day about 50 killed and wounded.

And 14—The Russian fixing naving become very sark the French and eaptured the french and English and confined and fixed the pieces, inusediately upon the French and English fag being holded the second towar opould fire upon the first.

Ang. 15—The English batteries, erected behind a "On the letth world behind a "On the letth

The Moniteur of yesterday contains a vaccity details respecting the Emperor's return journey free l'au to Biarritz, from which it appears that his Maint was received everywhere with the greatest enthusian by the whole population; in fact the journey was one continuous evation. The Emperor arrived at Beats at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The official journals contain no other news. The

accounts received to-day from the harvest from As ras, Little Charleville, Beauvais and other places extremely favorable.

HOMBAY, July 20 - The King of Oude has offered to the English Government 12,000 infantry and is guns. Russian agents are in treaty with Cabul. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

From The Times City Article.
Friday Evening —The English Funds have been steady to day, the continuance of good accounts we regard to the harvest having been sufficient to conteract the effect on the market of a rather fell supply of money. Consols remained throughout the day of the prices of last evening. Although the demand for mency to-day was active in the Stock Exchange at was comparatively casy in the discount market. the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate and Hamburg was a shade lower. For bills upon V am there was a domend at improved quotations. We regard to other places, the business was not extende, The last accounts from the Paris Bourse this even

or a quarter per cent. At Amsterdam also, therebe been a further favorable movement of more than per cent, in the rate of Fixchange, the quotation being The French Exchanges again show considerable firmness, and gold cannot be transmitted from the side without less. If any of the delayed Australian

ing, exhibit a fresh improvement of about an elma

gold vessels, known to be on their way, were new to arrive, their effect would most probably be felt inmediately on the morey market. A difficulty has arisen in connection with the new stamp act of this session, (which is understood to come

into operation on the 11th of October next | on the point as to whether it is to apply to foreign bilk dated before that date, but payable on or after it. NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Orders have been sent by telegraph to Plymouthis

prepare the Caledonia, 120 gun ship, now in ordinary at that port, with all possible dispatch to receive Re-

Yesterday Prince Albert proceeded to Porosmooth and reviewed the Lancashire and two other milita regiments doing garrison daty there.

## ENGLAND.

## THE GREYTOWN QUESTION.

THE GREYTOWN QUESTION.

From The London Times.

The message of the President of the United States, by which Congress was requested to place a sum of \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the Executive Government, in order to mee such exigencies of the public service as may arise in the recess, has failed to produce the effect anticipated by Mr. Pierce and is friends. Congress has adjourned until the month of December, and has refused to give the President to extraordinary vote of confidence which he requised. The accounts received from America all concerns stating that this refused has not arisen from any resonance on the part of Congress or the people of the United States to take advantage of any and everyte currence favorable to the acquisition of Cubral America, as especially the outrage committed by Capt. Holling Greytown, had exceed the strongest instrust of a Administration by which actions so discreditable the American flag and so injurious to the positive in treats of the captage condition. Greytown, had excited the strongest distrust of a Administration by which actions so discreditable to the American flag and so injurious to the positive in terests of the country could be authorized. It is at infactory to learn that up to the present time se stempt has been made by any party in the Unite States to justify that unparalleled attach of a defenseless town known only as a plac of passage to traders, and placed, as such, and the especial protection of the American as British authorities. The peculiarity of the case is that it is not easy to determine to what State in the catalogue of civilized governments the city of Grey town now belongs. In 1847 Lord Palmerston had down in imperative languages that 'the right of the King of Mosquito should be maintained as oxing from Cape Hondaras down to the mouth of the River San Juan, and that Hor Majesty's Govern's ment would not view with innifference any areas to encrosely upon the rights or territory of the King of Mosquito, who is under the protection of the British Crown." "On these grounds, Capt. Look successful expedition to Nicaragua was undertaked by which the claims advanced by that State to the mouth of the river were extinguished. In pent of fact, however, it could not be demed that this government of the King of Mosquito was a myth, and the protectorate, which had to a certain extent bosed excised for 200 years under this tile, was an oness. rotectorate, which had to a certain extent beer protectorate, which had to a certain extent beest encised for 200 years under this title, was an onest obligation on ourselves. The port of San Juaa, Greytown, though included under the protectoral had long in reality been governed in the name of the King of Mosquito by a committee of Americans a Englishmen elected by the people. The Belis Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that had no longer the same interest in this country a when it defended the independence of the Mosqui Indians against the exclusive and arbitrary of lonial dominion of old Spain; and it acknow ledged this committee of local government the only real power exercising authority that part of Central America. The treaty of 19th of April, 1850, between Great Britain and it United States expressly declared that neither pow would make use of any protection it affords or m United States expressly declared that neither pow-would make use of any protection it affords or m-have afforded to any State or people on the Mesqui coast for the purpose of creeting fortifications, or assuming and exercising dominion over the same; as the British Government further intimated its des-that Greytown should be a free and independent po-connected with Mosquito only by such terms of feet ship and indemnity as might be agreed upon, and it the United States and Great Britain, without focus guaranteeing San Juan del Norte, should be resty set in concert to defend the independence of the and port in whatever quarter it might be attack Such we believe to be the substance of the views STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23 .- It is reported here that if pressed by the British Government on this subje-and, though we are not in possession of the replygor on behalf of the United States, we have no reason suppose that they rejected so fair and reasonable This being the state of the case, Greytown

This being the state of the case, Greytown is be regarded as an independent self-governing of munity, the local authorities of which were perfecting the self-governing of the s but a few years before of blockhouses or The first condition of their power and we establishment of freedom and of law to renegression. It is precisely because free and unprotected place, having unlitery character, but existing solely reial interests springing up at the mouth dene not only to its on a label cantile interests of the world.

Under there circum-traces, Lieutenant Jol or Bormuda, was placed ition by the extruordinary to before his eyes. When naturally protested a aims had not force to defeat Her Majesty's school tery emberraring to attack commerced and regretted that b having departed shortly tructions, leaving the re-hed inhabitants to the the execution of his i remained behind did ty in this ravaged Municipal Govern onic to festore and purpleared situation of the remnant of proover a par date.